Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1.-13. (Cancelled)

14. (Currently Amended) An optical disk medium, comprising:

a substrate having a structure of an uneven-like shape on a flat surface;

a first reflecting film formed on the substrate and having a surface contoured to the uneven-like shape of the substrate, for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength;

a resin layer having an uneven-like shape on a flat surface directly formed on the first reflecting film; and

a second reflecting film formed on the resin layer and having a surface ~~ontoured~~ contoured to the uneven-like shape of the resin layer, for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength,

wherein the uneven-like shapes of the first and second reflecting films represent information, respectively, and

wherein a construction arrangement of the optical disk medium satisfies an expression of,

$\lambda/4 \geq | (1/8\ NB) \cdot \{(1/NB^2) - 1\}\ NAF^4 \cdot \Delta d\ |$

where λ is a wavelength of the light irradiated on the optical disk for reproducing information; NB is a refractive index of the substrate; NAF is a numerical aperture of the optical system for converging the light; and Δd is a

displacement of optical axes of the first and second reflecting films from a predetermined reference surface where a spherical aberration becomes substantially zero.

15. (Currently Amended) An optical disk medium, comprising:

a substrate having a structure of an uneven-like shape on a flat surface;

a first reflecting film formed on the substrate and having a surface contoured to the uneven-like shape of the substrate, for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength;

a resin layer having an uneven-like shape on a flat surface directly formed on the first reflecting film; and

a second reflecting film formed on the resin layer and having a surface ~~ontoured~~ contoured to the uneven-like shape of the resin layer, for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength,

wherein the uneven-like shapes of the first and second reflecting films represent information, respectively, and

wherein the first and second reflecting films lie in a range from a predetermined plane where a spherical aberration becomes substantially zero, to ±50 μm in a direction perpendicular to the substrate.

16. (Currently Amended) An optical disk medium, comprising:

a substrate having a structure of an uneven-like shape on a flat surface;

a first reflecting film formed on the substrate and having a surface contoured to the uneven-like shape of the substrate, for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength;

a resin layer having an uneven-like shape on a flat surface directly formed on the first reflecting film; and

a second reflecting film formed on the resin layer and having a surface ~~ontoured~~ contoured to the uneven-like shape of the resin layer, for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength,

wherein the uneven-like shapes of the first and second reflecting films represent information, respectively, and

wherein a distance d between the first and second films satisfies an expression of,

bMAX $\leq$ d x NAF

where bMAX is a pitch of a coarsest pattern of an information mark recorded on the optical disk medium; and ~~NAP~~NAF is a numerical aperture of an optical system for converging the light, and

wherein a radius of a light spot for a reflecting film adjacent to a reflecting film being reproduced is formed of a size larger than a pitch of the coarsest pattern of the information mark recorded on the optical disk medium.

17. (Currently Amended) An optical disk medium, comprising:

a substrate having a structure of an uneven-like shape on a flat surface;

a first reflecting film formed on the substrate and having a surface contoured to the uneven-like shape of the substrate, for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength;

a resin layer having an uneven-like shape on a flat surface directly formed on the first reflecting film; and

a second reflecting film formed on the resin layer and having a surface ~~ontoured~~ contoured to the uneven-like shape of the resin layer, for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength,

wherein the uneven-like shapes of the first and second reflecting films represent information, respectively, and

wherein in a power spectrum of a modulated signal of information recorded on the optical disk medium, a distance d between the first and second reflecting films is determined so that a frequency at which said spectrum starts to abruptly fall is set to be higher than a cut-off frequency of an optical property function for an adjacent reflecting film.

18. (Currently Amended) An optical disk medium, comprising:

a substrate having a structure of an uneven-like shape on a flat surface;

a first reflecting film formed on the substrate and having a surface contoured to the uneven-like shape of the substrate, for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength;

a resin layer having an uneven-like shape on a flat surface directly formed on the first reflecting film; and

a second reflecting film formed on the resin layer and having a surface ~~ontoured~~ contoured to the uneven-like shape of the resin layer, for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength,

wherein the uneven-like shapes of the first and second reflecting films represent information, respectively, and

wherein a construction arrangement of the optical disk medium satisfies an expression of,

$\lambda/4 \geq |(1/8\ NB) \cdot \{(1/NB^2) - 1\}\ NAF^4 \cdot \Delta d|$

where λ is a wavelength of the light irradiated on the optical disk for reproducing information; NB is a refractive index of the substrate; NAF is a numerical aperture of the optical system for converging the light; and Δd is a displacement of optical axes of the first and second reflecting films from a predetermined reference surface where a spherical aberration becomes substantially zero;

and wherein a distance d between the first and second films satisfies an expression of,

$bMAX \leq d \times NAF$

where bMAX is a pitch of a coarsest pattern of an information mark recorded on the optical disk medium; and NAF is a numerical aperture of an optical system for converging the light, in which a radius of a light spot for a reflecting film adjacent to a reflecting film being reproduced is formed of a size larger than a pitch of the coarsest pattern of the information mark recorded on the optical disk medium.

19. (Currently Amended) An optical disk medium, comprising:

a substrate having a structure of an uneven-like shape on a flat surface;

a first reflecting film formed on the substrate and having a surface contoured to the uneven-like shape of the substrate, for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength;

a resin layer having an uneven-like shape on a flat surface directly formed on the first reflecting film; and

a second reflecting film formed on the resin layer and having a surface ~~ontoured~~ contoured to the uneven-like shape of the resin layer, for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength,

wherein the uneven-like shapes of the first and second reflecting films represent information, respectively, and

wherein a construction arrangement of the optical disk medium satisfies an expression of,

$$\lambda/4 \geq |(1/8\ NB) \cdot \{(1/NB^2) - 1\}\ NAF^4 \cdot \Delta d\ |$$

where λ is a wavelength of the light irradiated on the optical disk for reproducing information; NB is a refractive index of the substrate; ~~NAP~~NAF is a numerical aperture of the optical system for converging the light and Δd is a displacement of optical axes of the first and second reflecting films from a predetermined reference surface where a spherical aberration becomes substantially zero; and

wherein in a power spectra of a modulated signal of information recorded on the optical disk medium, a distance d between the first and second reflecting films is

determined so that a frequency at which said spectra starts to abruptly fall is set to be higher than a cut-off frequency of an optical property function for an adjacent reflecting film.

20. (Currently Amended) An optical disk medium, comprising:

a substrate having a structure of an uneven-like shape on a flat surface;

a first reflecting film formed on the substrate and having a surface contoured to the uneven-like shape of the substrate, for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength;

a resin layer having an uneven-like shape on a flat surface directly formed on the first reflecting film; and

a second reflecting film formed on the resin layer and having a surface ~~ontoured~~ contoured to the uneven-like shape of the resin layer, for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength,

wherein the uneven-like shapes of the first and second reflecting films represent information, respectively, and

wherein the first and second reflecting films lie in a range from a predetermined plane where a spherical aberration becomes substantially zero, to ±50 μm in a direction perpendicular to the substrate; and

wherein a distance d between the first and second films satisfies an expression of,

$bMAX \leq d \times NAF$

where bMAX is a pitch of a coarsest pattern of an information mark recorded on the optical disk medium; and NAF is a numerical aperture of an optical system for converging the light, wherein a radius of a light spot for a reflecting film adjacent to a reflecting film being reproduced is formed of a size larger than a pitch of the coarsest pattern of the information mark recorded on the optical disk medium.

21. (Currently Amended) An optical disk medium, comprising:

a substrate having a structure of an uneven-like shape on a flat surface;

a first reflecting film formed on the substrate and having a surface contoured to the uneven-like shape of the substrate, for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength;

a resin layer having an uneven-like shape on a flat surface directly formed on the first reflecting film; and

a second reflecting film formed on the resin layer and having a surface ~~ontoured~~ <u>contoured</u> to the uneven-like shape of the resin layer, for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength,

wherein the uneven-like shapes of the first and second reflecting films represent information, respectively, and

wherein the first and second reflecting films lie in a range from a predetermined plane <u>where a spherical aberration becomes substantially zero</u> to ±50 μm in a direction perpendicular to the substrate; and

wherein in a power spectra of a modulated signal of information recorded on the optical disk medium, a distance d between the first and second reflecting films is determined so that a frequency at which said spectra starts to abruptly fall is set to

be higher than a cut-off frequency of an optical property function for an adjacent reflecting film.

22. (Cancelled)

23. (Currently Amended) An optical disk medium, comprising:

a substrate having a structure of an uneven-like shape thereon;

a first film formed on the substrate and having a surface contoured to the uneven-like shape of the substrate:

an intermediate layer formed on the first film and having an uneven-like shape thereon; and

a second film formed on the intermediate layer and having a surface contoured to the uneven-like shape of the intermediate layer,

wherein the optical disk medium is arranged such that a light is irradiated through the substrate by an optical system to detect a reflected light from the first and second films so as to detect the uneven-like shape, and a construction arrangement thereof satisfies an expression of,

$$\lambda/4 \geq | (1/8\ NB) \cdot \{(1/NB^2) - 1\}\ NAF^4 \cdot \Delta d\ |$$

where λ is a wavelength of the light; NB is a refractive index of the substrate; NAF is a numerical aperture of an optical system for converging the light; and Δd is a displacement of optical axes of the first and second films from a predetermined reference surface where a spherical aberration becomes substantially zero.

24. (Previously Presented) An optical disk medium, comprising:

a substrate having a structure of an uneven-like shape thereon;

a first film formed on the substrate and having a surface contoured to the uneven-like shape of the substrate; and

an intermediate layer formed on the first film and having an uneven-like shape thereon;

a second film formed on the intermediate layer and having a surface contoured to the uneven-like shape of the intermediate layer,

wherein the uneven-like shapes of the first and second films represent information, respectively, and

wherein the first and second films lie in a range from a predetermined plane where a spherical aberration becomes substantially zero, to ±50 μm in a direction perpendicular to the substrate.

25. (Original) An optical disk medium according to claim 23, wherein a distance d between the first and second films satisfies an expression of,

bMAX $\leq$ d x NAF

where bMAX is a pitch of a coarsest pattern of an information mark recorded on the optical disk medium, and NAF is a numerical aperture of an optical system for converging the light; and

wherein a radius of a light spot for a reflecting film adjacent to a reflecting film being reproduced is formed of a size larger than a pitch of the coarsest pattern of the information mark recorded on the optical disk medium.

26. (Currently Amended) An optical disk medium according to claim 24, wherein a distance d between the first and second films satisfies an expression of,

bMAX $\leq$ d x NAF

where bMAX is a pitch of a coarsest pattern of an information mark recorded on the optical disk medium, and ~~NAP~~NAF is a numerical aperture of an optical system for converging the light; and

wherein a radius of a light spot for a reflecting film adjacent to a reflecting film being reproduced is formed of a size larger than a pitch of the coarsest pattern of the information mark recorded on the optical disk medium.

27. (Original) An optical disk medium according to claim 23, wherein in a power spectrum of a modulated signal of information recorded on the optical disk medium, a distance d between the first and second films is determined so that a frequency at which said spectrum starts to abruptly fail is set to be lower than a cut-off frequency of an optical property function for an adjacent reflecting film.

28. (Original) An optical disk medium according to claim 24, wherein in a power spectrum of a modulated signal of information recorded on the optical disk medium, a distance d between the first and second films is determined so that a frequency at which said spectrum starts to abruptly fall is set to be lower than a cut-off frequency of an optical property function for an adjacent reflecting film.

29. (Currently Amended) An optical information reproducing method, comprising the steps of:

providing an optical disk medium with a substrate having a structure of an uneven-like shape thereon, a first reflecting film formed on the substrate and having a surface contoured to the uneven-like shape of the substrate for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength, an intermediate layer formed on the first reflecting film and having an uneven-like shape on a flat surface, and a second reflecting film formed on the intermediate layer and having a surface contoured to the uneven-like shape of the intermediate layer, for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength;

irradiating a laser beam on the optical disk medium having said uneven-like shapes representing information on the first and second reflecting films by an optical system;

detecting a laser beam reflected from the first and second reflecting films; and

reproducing information from a detected signal,

wherein a construction arrangement of the optical disk medium satisfies an expression of,

$\lambda/4 \geq |\,(1/8\ NB) \cdot \{(1/NB^2) - 1\}\ NAF^4 \cdot \Delta d\ |$

where λ is a wavelength of the light irradiated on the optical disk for reproducing information; NB is a refractive index of the substrate; ~~NAP~~NAF is a numerical aperture of the optical system for converging the light; and Δd is a displacement of optical axes of the first and second reflecting films from a predetermined reference surface where a spherical aberration becomes substantially zero.

30. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 29, wherein the first and second reflecting films lie in a range from a predetermined plane where a spherical aberration becomes substantially zero, to ±50 μm in a direction perpendicular to the substrate.

31. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 29, wherein a distance d between the first and second films satisfies an expression of,

bMAX $\leq$ d x NAF

where bMAX is a pitch of a coarsest pattern of an information mark recorded on the optical disk medium, and ~~NAP~~NAF is a numerical aperture of the optical system for converging the light.

32. (Original) A method according to claim 29, wherein in a power spectrum of a modulated signal of information recorded on the optical disk medium, a distance d between the first and second reflecting films is determined so that a frequency at which said spectrum starts to abruptly fall is set to be lower than a cut-off frequency of an optical property function for an adjacent reflecting film.

33. (Original) A method according to claim 29, wherein the predetermined reference surface is a plane designed so that the optical system converges the laser beam through the substrate.